

Borough of Haslingden




Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending
31st December, 1940



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of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending
31st December, 1940

Members of the Health & Sanitary Committee

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio),
COUNCILLOR J. KIRBY.

Councillor T. BROWN, Chairman of the Health Committee.

ALDERMAN L. GREENWOOD, J.P.

COUNCILLORS:

J. DEARDEN.

(Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)

W. BOYSON.

F. BRANDWOOD.

T. B. HARGREAVES.

T. HARROP

J. MORAN.

F. SLATER.

J. W. TATTERSALL.

W. F. THACKER.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

§ K. K. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Laryngologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon:

* P. A. HARRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Consultant under Public Health (Puerperal Pyrexia)
Regulations, 1939:

* W. M. MARTIN, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon:

* J. D. TURNER, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (as required):

* H. B. ALLEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector:

T. E. AMOS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector (additional):

K. A. J. H. BARTON (Resigned January, 1940).

Public Health Clerks:

JOHN T. WOOD.

JOHN EASTWOOD (Joined H.M. Forces October, 1940).

DOUGLAS NALLY (Temporarily appointed November, 1940)

Health Visitors:

† MISS A. WHITELEY.

† MISS M. JONES.

SECONDED FROM SALFORD:

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

* H. HEATHCOTE, M.D., D.P.H. (Returned 21/3/40).

Dental Surgeon:

* MISS M. G. McLEOD, L.D.S. (Returned 21/3/40).

Dental Attendant:

* MISS MARJORIE GRUNDY (Returned 21/3/40).

School Nurse:

* MISS GWEN WILLIAMS (Returned 21/3/40).

* Part Time.

† Also acts as School Nurse.

§ Full Time with Borough of Rawtenstall.

Annual Report for 1940

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1940.

War conditions have again necessitated in the interest of economy curtailment of the report. From the brevity of the report it should not be thought that there has been any decrease in the activities of the Health Department. True it is that there has been a cessation in the work of reporting upon Clearance Areas and other housing matters but the war has brought its own Special problems in connection with Air Raid Precautions, Evacuation and Food Supplies.

The war does not appear to have made any appreciable adverse effect on the health of the people. The level of nutrition has been maintained. There has been no large outbreak of epidemic disease.

The Child Welfare work at the Clinic has been well attended. I would like to thank the volunteer ladies who have assisted at the Clinic during the year.

The organisation and administration of the Casualty Service of Air Raid Precautions have continued to make great calls on the Staff. Evacuation to Haslingden has chiefly been school children. This is dealt with in the School Medical Report. The Staff have again given willing support and accepted the many extra duties placed upon them regardless of their personal comfort and for this I wish to thank them.

To you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I would again express my thanks for your interest and assistance during the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

K. Knight Wood.

Public Health Offices,
Blackburn Road,
Haslingden.
18/8/41.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A—Vital Statistics.

Area (in acres)	8,195
Population (Census, 1931)	16,639
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1940	14,730
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	4,856
„ „ „ (End of 1940, according to Rate Books)	5,140
Rateable Value	£86,033
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 111 332

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	Legitimate ...	182	85	97
	Illegitimate ...	7	2	5
	Total... ..	189	87	102

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population
12.8

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	8	6	2
Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still) births	40		

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	273	132	141
Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	18.5		

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:—

All infants per 1000 live births	79
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	76.9
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ...	142.8

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping-Cough (All ages)... ..	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	Nil.

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1940 shows a further decrease in the total population, which is now estimated as being 14,730.

Births:

186 live births were registered during 1940, 86 being males and 100 being females. This gives a Birth Rate of 12.6 per 1000 of the estimated resident population as compared with a Birth Rate of 9.4 for the previous year and 10.7 for the five years' average, 1935-1939.

The provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General for 1940, show that the live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population is as follows:—

	Live Birth Rate.
England and Wales	14.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.0
148 Smaller Towns (Resident population of 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.7
London Administrative County	13.7
Accrington	10.0
Rawtenstall	10.7
Bacup	13.6
Ramsbottom	10.7
HASLINGDEN	12.8

There were 8 still births during 1940, this being equivalent to a still birth rate of 40 per 1000 total (i.e. Live and Still) births.

Deaths:

273 deaths were registered during the year, 132 males and 141 females. This gives a crude death rate of 18.5 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, an increase of 3.3 on the previous year and an increase of 2.6 on the five years average, 1935-1939).

TABLE I.
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1940.
AND THEIR VARIATION OVER 5 YEARS.

Causes of Death.	Year				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
ALL CAUSES.	273	231	238	238	241
Measles	1	...	...	...	2
Scarlet fever... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza	4	6	2	14	4
Encephalitis lethargica... ..	...	1	...	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	4	2	2	11
Other tuberculous diseases	1	...	...	...	1
General paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	31	27	32	20	26
Diabetes ... ..	...	3	5	...	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., or Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions...	27	8	7	15	14
Heart disease	89	82	90	77	80
Aneurysm... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	5	17	18	19	17
Bronchitis	19	8	8	9	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	7	6	15	7
Other respiratory diseases	3	1	1	5	4
Peptic ulcer	2	2	1	3	2
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .	...	1	3	...	1
Appendicitis	3	2	1	...	2
Cirrhosis of liver, etc. ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of liver ... ..	...	3	...	1	4
Other digestive diseases	8	4	2	2	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	15	12	14	15	8
Puerperal sepsis... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	13	5	7	7	9
Senility ... ..	...	9	13	11	18
Suicide	2	...	...	...	3
Other violence	8	8	10	7	6
Other Causes or all Other Causes...	27	20	13	11	18
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	1	...	...

Infantile Mortality.

During 1940, 15 children died under the age of one year. The following shows various infantile mortality rates (i.e. number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)

England and Wales...	55
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including	
London	61
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000 at	
1931 Census) ...	54
London Administrative County ...	50
Accrington ...	59.4
Rawtenstall ...	46.9
Ramsbottom...	56.25
Bacup ...	50
HASLINGDEN ...	79.4

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

Staff.

A list of the staff is given at the commencement of this report.

Laboratory Facilities.

There have been no changes from the facilities described in last year's report.

Ambulance Facilities.

During the year ending 31st March, 1941, the Haslingden Corporation Motor Ambulance removed 865 cases and travelled 13,885 miles.

The arrangements are the same as described in last year's report.

Nursing Homes.

General nursing in the Area is carried out by the Local Nursing Association, who employ three nurses. This Nursing Association does not undertake the nursing of maternity cases, monthly nursing, or the nursing of cases of infectious disease, and is not assisted by the Local Authority. There are two Lancashire County Council mid-wives practising and resident in the Borough.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare.

This centre meets weekly, on Tuesday afternoons in the Clinic, Manchester Road (2 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

(b) School Clinic.

Minor Ailments—Daily 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

S.M.O. Inspection Clinic—Tuesdays 11 a.m.

Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat (by arrangement).

Immunisation—Tuesdays, 11 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic (held at Rawtenstall—

Wednesdays, 10 a.m.)

(c) Orthopædic Clinic.

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic at Rawtenstall, which is held each Wednesday morning. The Orthopædic Surgeon attends on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

(d) Actinotherapy Clinic.

Facilities for artificial light treatment are provided at Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre of the Lancashire County Council, where treatment can be carried out on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner concerned with the case.

(e) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Lancashire County Council have provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Accrington, where cases are referred to be seen by the Area Tuberculosis Officer. Radiographic facilities are available there, and the Tuberculosis Officer works in close co-operation with the Medical Practitioners in the Area. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open for consultations and treatment on Tuesday and Wednesday each week at 2 p.m.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Florence Nightingale Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bury, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Non-infectious Disease.

Hospital accommodation is available for general medical, surgical and other non-infectious cases at the voluntary hospitals in Manchester, Bury, Blackburn and Accrington. The Local Authority does not contribute to any of the hospitals, but grants are made from a local Workpeople's Hospital Fund.

(c) Maternity Cases.

Hospital accommodation is provided for maternity cases at the Moorlands Maternity Home, Rawtenstall, at the Maternity Department of Bury Infirmary and at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

The following are figures relative to the maternity cases from the Borough of Haslingden, for 1940, which were admitted to Moorlands Maternity Home:—

Cases admitted to Moorlands Maternity Home from	
Haslingden during 1940	67
Number delivered by Doctors	10
Number delivered by Midwives	56
	—
Total	66

Live Births	64
Still Births... ..	2
Died during the first four weeks	1

(d) Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre.

There have been no changes in the arrangements described in previous reports.

Notification of Births.

During 1940, notification was received in respect of 186 live births and 6 still births, 110 being notified by midwives, and 82 by Medical Practitioners.

Of these, 67 occurred in Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall and 12 in other Hospitals and Nursing Homes outside the District. In the remaining 113 cases the mothers were confined in their own homes.

Midwives.

Two midwives live and practice in the Borough.

Health Visiting.

Two lady Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses are employed by the Council.

During the year the following number of visits were paid:—

(a) To children under one year of age:

First Visits	180
Total Visits	770

(b) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:

Total Visits	569
--------------	-----

Infant Welfare Centre.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic meet weekly, on Tuesday (2 p.m.—4 p.m.) at the Clinic, Manchester Rd.

The following attendances were recorded during the year:

(a) Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year:

(i) By children under one year of age ...	1553
(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	1897

(b) Total number of children who first attended the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Under one year of age | 120 |
| (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years | 12 |

(c) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Under one year of age | 98 |
| (ii) Over one year of age | 230 |

Ante-Natal Centre.

The Lancashire County Council have established an Ante-Natal Clinic at Moorlands for cases to be admitted there for confinement.

Number of expectant mothers who are resident in Haslingden, who have attended the Moorlands Ante-Natal Clinic during 1940	84
--	----

Total number of attendances made by the above ...	386
---	-----

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

There are no Maternity Homes and Hospitals situate within the Borough of Haslingden, but expectant mothers are admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, whilst other cases, chiefly of an abnormal nature go to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, or the Bury Infirmary.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Where necessary, food and milk are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants under one year, on recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. 404 gallons of liquid milk and 64 lbs. of dried milk were supplied during 1940.

Children and Young Persons Act.

There are no cases on the register.

Illegitimate Infants and Unmarried Mothers.

There is no institutional provision in the Area for illegitimate infants or unmarried mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

There were no cases notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

There have been no changes in the arrangement for Orthopaedic treatment.

During 1940, 9 Haslingden children in this category were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic and the total number of attendances by these children was 58 of which 22 were at the ordinary clinic and 36 when the Surgeon was in attendance.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

Medical Examinations for Superannuation 2

SECTION C.—Sanitary Circumstances.

Water.

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Irwell Valley Water Board, partly from the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board and partly from springs and wells. Of the 5,140 inhabited houses on the rate book at the end of 1940, 4,463 or 86.8% are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board, 153 or 3.0% by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board, and the remaining 524 houses, or 10.2% of the total, obtain their supply from springs and wells. All the water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board and by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board is delivered direct to the consumer, neither of these authorities delivering water by stand pipes.

Of the 5,140 houses in the Area, only 1,815 or 35.0% are supplied with baths.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration.

There are still numbers of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly outlying districts and farms.

Sanitary Accommodation.

No pail closets were abolished during 1940, and there are still 204 pail closets in use.

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of 1940 :-

Privy middens: No. of middens—8	
	No. of closets attached to these
	middens—8
No. of pail closets—204.	
No. of fresh-water closets—2160.	
No. of waste-water closets 2345.	
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)—8.	
No. of moveable ashbins—4868.	

Public Cleansing.

At the beginning of the year there were 8 fixed ashpits in use. With the exception of these, all the Borough is now using portable galvanized iron ashbins which are emptied by one of the two refuse collection wagons employed by the Council.

The two refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following material:—

	No. of loads.
Ashbin refuse	2638
Ashpit refuse	11
Market refuse	93
Other material	65
	<hr/>
Total	2807
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, the two refuse wagons have collected all bedding for disinfection and destruction. One load of refuse from a privy was removed by horse vehicle.

The whole of the town's refuse has been disposed of on the Controlled Tip at St. Peter's Avenue. The total amount of refuse and other material dealt with on this tip during the year is shown below:—

	No. of loads.
Loads tipped by refuse collection wagons	2807
Street sweepings, excavations, etc. from the Borough Surveyor's Department	476
Loads tipped by private traders, con- tractors, etc.	642
	<hr/>
Total	3925
	<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1940 are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections under the Housing Acts	18
Clearance Areas	104
Public Health Acts	210
Meat and Food Inspections:—	
Slaughter-houses	26
Butchers' shops	296
Other food preparing places	125
Markets	190
Farms	82
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	208
Milk Samples	17
Common lodging-houses	68
Houses-let-in-lodgings	8
Infectious diseases and disinfections	53
Factory and workshop inspections	70
Ashes receptacles	274
Shops Acts Inspections	58
Drains and Water closets	27
Offensive trades	6
Places of public entertainment	4
Water supply	18
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	6
Work in progress	16
Work completed	171
Common yards, passages, etc.	208
Interviews	943
Other miscellaneous visits	539
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	20
	<hr/>
	3765
	<hr/>

In Table III are given particulars of:—

Defects and nuisances found and remedied.

TABLE III

Nuisances and Defects found and remedied.

	Discovered	Remedied
Dwelling-houses :		
Lighting and Ventilation	1	—
Dampness	2	—
Water supply and taps	4	1
Yard divisional wall	1	1
Insufficient ashbins	4	—
Defective ashbins	115	183
Insufficient closet	1	—
Defective waste-water closet..	12	4
Defective fresh-water closet ...	2	2
Defective drains	12	4
Roofs	2	—
Eaves-gutters	1	—
Rain-water pipes	—	1
Fractured external wall	1	—
Pointing	2	1
Filthy premises	3	—
Defective plaster	1	—
Defective sink	1	2
„ sink-waste pipe... ..	2	—
„ fire-ranges	4	5
„ stairs	1	—
„ windows	—	1
„ doors, frames	4	1
„ floors	1	—
Others	1	—
Totals... ..	178	206

Smoke Abatement.

No observations were taken during 1940.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath, six slipper baths and two medicinal (Zotofoam) Baths

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was required to deal with any infestation by bugs.

Offensive Trades.

There were two offensive trades within the Borough at the beginning of the year, viz:- a soap works and a tripe boiler. The tripe boiler closed down in August. These premises receive periodic inspection.

Factory Act, 1937:

Bakers and Confectioners	38
Boot and Shoe Repairers	12
Dressmakers and Milliners	10
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	3
Tailors	3
Blacksmiths	4
Printers	2
Saddler	1
Plumbers and Electricians	6
Tinsmiths	4
Garages and Repairs	2

There are also sixty-three factories in the Borough with mechanised power.

Common Lodging-Houses, etc.

There are three common lodging-houses registered in the Borough, all of which are situated in Town Ward.

In addition to the above, there is one house let in lodgings which is periodically visited to see that the Bye-Laws are being observed.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured, and so far as is known none is being sold or used.

Camp Sites.

There have been no licences issued by the Local Authority and no areas were used for camping purposes.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the Schools is dealt with in the School Medical Officer's Report. All schools are supplied with water from the Town's supplies. No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

SECTION D.—Housing.

Housing Conditions.

Most of the houses in the Borough are stone built of the through 3-bedroom type. In previous Annual Reports it has been noted that repairs and alterations to many houses in the area were necessary to bring them up to any modern standard of housing.

On account of the fact that Haslingden, like many other towns in North-East Lancashire is built on a hillside, many houses are built into the hillside and so become “back-to-earth” houses. There are some 94 of these houses and the problem as to what can be done with them has yet to be dealt with. A large number of these back-to-earth houses are found on the main road running through the town. The general condition of many of them is good, but their method of construction renders it impossible to alter them. At the moment, no method as to how these houses can be dealt with has been forthcoming. In addition to these houses, there are some 250 back-to-back houses in the Borough.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total [including numbers given separately under (b)]...	...
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil.
(ii) By other Local Authorities... ..	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	15
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil.
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	188
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	332
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...		188
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal notice—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...		202
3. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding :—		
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	4
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	4
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	20
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	Nil
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	4
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	26
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

SECTION E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food. Milk.

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the end of the year was 65, all of whom have their premises registered as dairy farms. In the majority of these cases the milk is sold by retail, either from the open kit or in bottles.

During 1940, 82 inspections of farms were made. As stated in previous Annual Reports, much work is necessary to bring the farm premises up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but I am pleased to report that the improvements made are being maintained. During 1940, structural alterations have been carried out at six farms in the district, embracing improvements to floors, drainage, standings, etc.

In addition to the farms enumerated above, there are 46 dairymen and retail purveyors of milk on the register, other than cowkeepers. Most of these are tradesmen, who sell milk in bottles and whose premises are periodically visited and inspected.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

One farm in the Borough produces Tuberculin Tested milk and two farms Accredited milk. Two dealer's licences with regard to the retail distribution of Pasteurised milk are issued by this Local Authority.

Examination of Milk Supplies.

Table IV gives particulars of the Bacteriological examination of milk during 1940.

TABLE IV.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK DURING 1940.

Particulars of Examination	No. of Samples					No. of Farms
	Total	Negative	Positive	Satisfactory	Not-Satisfactory	
Bacillus Coli	17	—	—	13	4	} 7
Methylene Blue Test	17	—	—	15	2	
Biological for Tuberculosis	10	9	1	—	—	

Slaughter-Houses.

No public abattoir has been provided within the Borough.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Visits are paid periodically to shops and all premises where foodstuffs are stored or are in the course of preparation. The Market is visited each Market Day, i.e., Tuesday and Saturday. The number of visits paid for the purpose of meat and food inspection during the year was 944 and was made up as follows:-

Slaughter-houses	26
Butchers' shops	296
Other food preparing places	125
Market	190
Farms	82
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	208
Milk samples	17
	<hr/>
	944
	<hr/>

The number of animals inspected was 201, made up as follows:—

Bullocks	16
Cow	1
Heifers	5
Pigs	2
Sheep... ..	177
	<hr/>
	201
	<hr/>

Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934.

No action was taken under these Regulations during 1940.

Bakehouses.

There are 38 bakehouses on the register, most of them being small confectionery businesses, where baking is done in the living-room. There are still a few underground bakehouses on the register.

TABLE V.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1940.

SECTION F.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Hospital		Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years												Total cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district	
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65				65 and over
Scarlet fever	11	...	1	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diphtheria	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles	188	6	24	28	36	42	48	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	17	2	...	3	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	32	...	1	1	3	4	...	2	6	3	10	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	4	...
Totals	261	8	25	33	42	46	65	5	2	13	5	15	2	13	1	

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious disease, occurring amongst school population are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by School Teachers. During 1940, sixty-seven such notifications were received, these being :-

Mumps	19
Whooping-cough	2
Chicken-pox	14
German measles	32
<hr/>	
Total	67
<hr/>	

Infectious Diseases in Schools.

At no time during 1939 was it found necessary to close a school, or a department of a school, on account of an infectious disease.

Hospital Treatment.

By an arrangement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, accommodation is available at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, for cases of smallpox and other notifiable infectious diseases. A retaining fee is paid to the Board, and patients are not required to contribute to the cost of treatment. Beds are available as required, and the accommodation has been sufficient to meet our requirements.

A case is admitted to the hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health where necessary in the case of severe illness or the absence of facilities for isolation.

Table VI shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in hospital during 1940.

TABLE VI.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TREATED IN
HOSPITAL DURING 1940.

Cases	Total	Disease					
		Scarlet fever	Erysi- pelas	Diph- theria	Ce'bro- Spinal Fever	E'teric Fever	Meas- les
Admitted during the year ...	13	3	3	3	2	1	1
Discharged during the year ...	12	3	3	3	1	1	1
Died in Hospital	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations.

The following Table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations made during 1940.

TABLE VII.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1940

Disease	Specimen	
	Negative	Positive
Diphtheria (Throat Swab) ...	12	2
Typhoid Group (Faeces)...	2	1
Tuberculous (Sputum) ...	37	8

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

Supply of Vaccines or Sera.

Prophylactic toxoid for the immunization of children against diphtheria, is supplied free to Medical Practitioners under certain conditions, as described in previous reports.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is also supplied free to medical practitioners (20,000 units were supplied).

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Thirty-one deaths occurred during the year, 12 males and 19 females.

Tuberculosis.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by a Tuberculosis Nurse of the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary as soon as practicable after receipt of notification. 50 cases were visited during 1940, the number of visits paid being 216. Where desirable Sanatorium or hospital treatment is arranged for after consultation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Practitioner concerned. Cases are followed up wherever possible.

At the beginning of the year there were 53 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 10 cases were added and 16 cases were taken off the register, leaving a total of 47 cases at the end of the year.

Animals and Insect Pests.

In a few cases, advice has been given and poisons supplied for the suppression of rats and cockroaches.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

No special provision is made for the cleansing of verminous persons, in the case of evacuees the facilities at the school clinic have been used. Formalin lamps are used for the disinfecting of rooms, whilst bedding and clothing are disinfected by passing them through a steam disinfecter. Four lots of bedding were steam disinfected for Scabies Infestation during the year.

Table VIII shows particulars of disinfection during 1940

TABLE VIII.
DISINFECTION DURING 1940.

Disease etc.	Number of Rooms	Number of Articles
Scarlet Fever ..	8	96
Tuberculosis ...	3	28
Scabies ...	—	79
Diphtheria ...	2	20
Cancer	2	38
Vermin, etc. ...	8	10
Total ...	23	271

(Number of houses—27).

In addition to the above, a number of library books has been fumigated, and a quantity of bedding and other articles destroyed.

